**Rome**

* massive internal decay, "Barracks Emperors"= generals who seized power of the Empire for a brief period of time before being ousted by the next general. Rome had 26 of these Emperors between 235-284
* faced epidemic outbreaks throughout the Empire
* various regions broke away from Empire and became self-sufficient
* experienced bankruptcy, Emperor Diocletian tried to strenghten economy by stablizing the currency and dampening inflation. Were largely ineffective.
* faced invasion form Germanic normads, Turkish Huns, and Germanic refugees; no single enemy to target and defend against
* 410= Visigoths sack Rome under command of Alaric; 476= Emperor Romulus Agustulus killed by Germanic general Odovacer, ending Roman Empire
* was essientially left to fend for itself by the eastern portion of the Empire

**Summary** In short, the Hun migrations and invasions pushed the Germanic tribes into the Roman territories that were facing a massive economic crash. This was due to civil unrest, corrpution within the ruling elites, and dissloving of their borders. With the spreading of epidemic diseases and the ineffiecency of the Roman army and goverment, these Germanic tribes were able to attack and even sack Rome.

**Han Dynasty**

* corruption within ruling elites and constant backstabbing
* consolidation of land into the hands of the few wealthy elites= factioned against Emperor
* spread of epidemic disease
* massive civil unrest among peasants due to tax burdens, 184= Yellow Turban Rebellion
* generals consolidated power against Emperor, allied with wealthy land lords
* 220 military generals abolish Han Dynasty China divided into three kingdoms: Wei, Wu, and Shu
* constant war between the Kingdoms
* nomadic peoples migrate into China, largely adapted Chinese culture but some just invaded.
* lost of interest in Confucianism, replaced by Buddhism and Daoism.

'*Summary*The Han Dynasty fell because political corruption, civil unrest, and the military generals and land lords turning against the Emperor. Prior to its fall however, the Han Dynastsy did not experience the same kinds of problems that the Romans did. Nomads did not move enter until the empire had fallen, China's economy was not in shambles, the landlords did not break off of the Empire, and there was a form of Chinese goverment after the fall of the Han.